

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
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SAUCE,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

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Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALFRED BOSS & Co.
Phone 97.

No. 18,645 號五十四百六千八萬一第 日二十月正年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 22ND, 1918. 五拜禮 號二十二月二年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

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FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
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We have also received a consignment of
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15 "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
3.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 3.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
3.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 "
8.30 " " 8.50 " "	" " 10 "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Special
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or
Companions Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [108]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsu)	dep.	7.25		8.50		8.50				
Shum Chun	dep.	7.30	8.40	9.15	10.15	8.55	10.20			
Shum Shui	dep.	7.35	8.45	9.20	10.20	9.00	10.25			
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ENTERTAINMENT

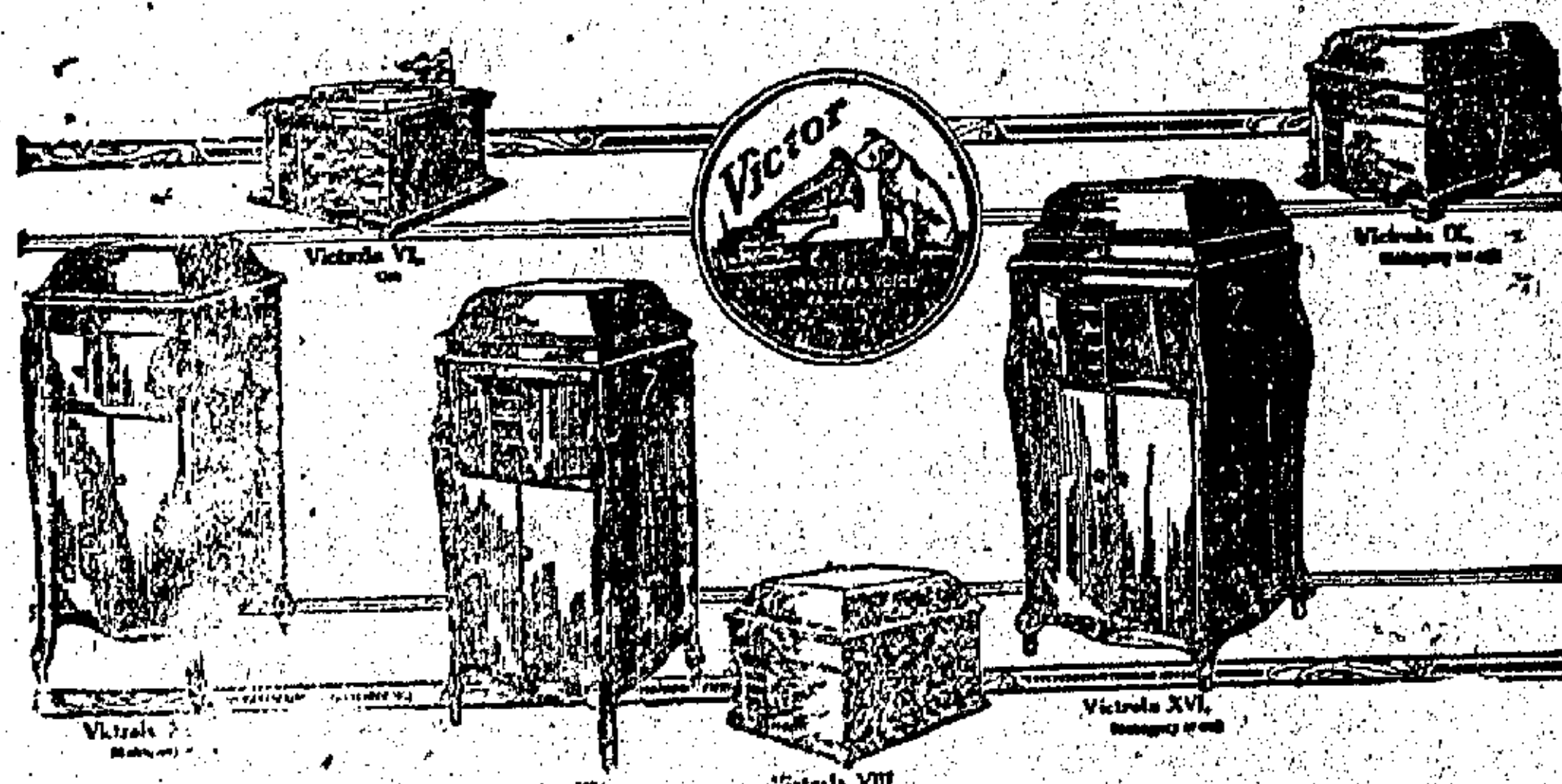
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brings to your home

ENTERTAINMENT

INSPIRATION

EDUCATION



STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

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10% " " " monthly accounts.

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28-5



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Summit

Coloured shirts is continually increasing, for there is a charm and comfort about them that is irresistibly attractive.

Made with stiff or soft double cuffs, and scientifically cut neck bands that ensure perfect fit.

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A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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REINA MARIA CIGARS.

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In boxes of 50 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX, GRAND STRAND.

SEASON
1918

TSINGTAU

Commencing

MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE GRESSON STREET AFFRAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT 7 PM.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. MOL. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE).

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. HO HOOK.

Hon. Mr. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

COMMITTEES.

H. E. the GOVERNOR—It is necessary to report the usual Committees. The Finance Committee will be composed of all members of the Council except the President. To the Public Works Committee I appoint the Hon. the Director of Public Works (chairman), the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Hook. To the Law Committee I appoint the Hon. the Attorney-General (chairman), the Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H. E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 1268, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

THE OUTBREAK OF CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The amendments to the "Seawarding and Conveyance" By-laws, the Disinfection of Infected Premises By-laws, the Notification of Infectious Diseases By-laws and the Removal of Patients By-laws, have been circulated to honourable members and I move that they be approved by the Legislative Council.

The amendments to the by-laws dealing with the notification of infectious diseases etc. were for the purpose of including cerebro-spinal fever amongst such diseases.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—In rising to second the motion of the Honourable Colonial Secretary, I should like to say a few words upon the fresh disease which hon. members are aware is a notifiable disease, namely, cerebro-spinal fever. In that connection, sir, I should like to point out that it is very desirable that the Government should adopt some definite line of policy with regard to the sanitary measures with this disease.

The Government, sir, does not seem able to make up its mind with regard to the treatment of dust. I understand that this disease is supposed to be conveyed from dust and, as seen in Joe House street only this very morning, before the dust was watered by coolies, who, I suppose, were employed by the Sanitary Department, some sweepers came around and raised a very thick cloud of dust which was blown into the neighbouring premises. That seems to be a very deplorable state of affairs. If it is a fact that we require to water dust to keep it down and prevent it being blown about it is very deplorable that before the watering coolies get to work other coolies should sweep the dust all about the streets. This, sir, was actually seen by some one. The informant was the subject in Joe House street this very morning. Another point, sir, which I should like to make in connection with this disease is that I think some warning should be issued by the Government to the Chinese, pointing out in these times the undesirability of a large number of people crowding together. A further point I would desire to make is in connection with the forthcoming season. As is known, for a number of people—Chinese, Europeans and others—to go from West Point to East Point, and the suggestion I would make for the consideration of the Government is that on race days steps should be taken to water all the main roads leading from West to East, that is to say, from West Point to the Race Course, thoroughly, and that the racing steps should be taken for the laying of the dust. Of course, sir, I quite realise it is impossible, or impracticable, so soon to the races, to postpone the races altogether, but I certainly think that every effort should be made to avoid, as far as possible, the risk to people who attend the races. And in connection with that subject, I would again venture to impress upon the Government that it seems to me, subject, of course, to anything that may be said to the contrary—a very bad policy to have a number of people preceding the water carts or sprinklers of water stirring up a whole lot of dust. If it is true that this disease does come from dust, the best way would be to let the dust settle quietly on the ground and sprinkle it with water. I should like to ask also, perhaps, it would show, perhaps, the

subject—whether or not it would be advisable in the case of this disease that the dust should not only be sprinkled with water but that it should be sprinkled with some kind of disinfectant. With these remarks I beg to second that these amendments to the by-laws be approved.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—May I ask if it is not possible to do a great deal of road sweeping and scavenging at night instead of during the day? In all civilized cities of the world scavenging is carried on in most parts at night. In Hongkong the roads are swept in the daytime; the drains are opened, the chains dragged through them, and the obnoxious gases escape. Much of that work could be done at night. With regard to dust, which the Hon. Mr. Pollock has mentioned, I have myself constantly driven through clouds of dust on the way to North Point. The road is swept when perfectly dry, and the dust is so thick that one needs to breathe through a handkerchief when going through it. That should be remedied, and I think an improvement might be effected by doing the scavenging or part of it at night. If it means extra cost the Colony should pay it.

H. E. the GOVERNOR—The suggestions of the hon. members will receive the most careful attention. It does seem absurd as I am advised at present to sweep up dust just before you try to lay it. I cannot answer the question about the possibility of arranging for watering and so forth to be done at night, but I will enquire as carefully as I can into the matter.

The amendments to the by-laws were then approved.

THE JURORS' LIST FOR 1918.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H. E. the Governor laid upon the table the Jurors' list for 1918.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I beg to move, that this list be considered privately after the meeting of this Council.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

QUESTIONS BY HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked the following questions:—

In view of the steep portions of the Peak Road being dangerous for pedestrians, when in a slippery condition, will the Government take steps to make such steep portions less dangerous by putting ribbing across the road, or if not, what other steps does the Government propose to adopt in the matter?

In view of the damage done by typhoon to shipping at and near Cheungchow Island in August last and in view of the recent damage done by fire there, will the Government state what would approximately be the cost of connecting Cheungchow with the Island of Hongkong?

(a) by wireless?

(b) by other means?

The portions of the Peak Road referred to are being re-surfaced with a denser tar, mixed with granite chippings, which ought to afford an improved foothold. If this proves insufficient, ribbing will be tried. Ribbing is, however, uncomfortable to walk on, and it is doubtful whether better results will be obtained by its adoption.

(c)—The cost of a wireless installation would be approximately \$1,000.

(d)—The cost of establishing telephonic communication would be approximately \$16,000.

Whether the warrant which the Police Officers set forth to execute at No. 6, Gresson Street, on the 22nd January, 1918, was a warrant for the seizure of property stolen by armed robbers, and whether such warrant also covered the seizure of arms and/or ammunition and also whether such warrant was also a warrant for the apprehension of any, and, if so, how many persons and for what offences or suspected offences?

The search warrant was for property reported stolen by armed robbers at No. 6, Gresson Street, Military Married Quarters, Kennedy Road, on the 15th January, 1918. The warrant did not cover arms and ammunition, but if such were found they would be seized and the persons found in the house appearing to be privy to their possession detained pending the obtaining of further warrants.

Whether it is the fact that the Police Officers, executing such warrant, were unarmed, and, if so, whether there is any Hong Kong Police Force Rule or Regulation or instruction upon the subject of search parties of Police going armed? If not will the Government consider the advisability of making a Rule or Regulation enjoining Police, when executing a search warrant, to go armed?

Four Chinese members of the search party were armed with revolvers. There is no special rule or regulation on the subject of Police search parties being armed. An experienced officer is usually in charge of the party, and it lies in his discretion whether or not any of the party are armed. New regulations on this subject are being considered.

Is there any, and, if so, what Regulation in force in the Metropolitan Police Force, London, with reference to Police Officers engaged in search parties going armed?

No such regulation can be found in the Instruction Book of the Metropolitan Police Force.

Is H. E. the Governor correctly reported as having made the following statements, in the course of his speech at the opening of the Taitam Tuk Reservoir, on the 2nd day of February, 1918:—

It will surprise some of you people to know the terrible casualties that are inflicted upon the Civil Service of this Colony by a too free use of alcoholic beverages. I wonder how many of you imagine of the subordinate staff—concerning whom I have absolute figures—who arrive in this Colony, survive to earn their pensions. I wonder, if I were to ask the cause, what the answer would be: well, I can tell you that I am well within the mark when I say that of every two men who arrive here, whether as Policemen, or as Revenue or works such as these, Sanitary Inspectors, Revenue Officers,

and so forth, there is not more than one who lives and remains in the service to earn his pension. I might add that the particular cause of the dismissal, loss of health, and even death, of the moiety that do not earn their pension is drink.

If His Excellency is not correctly reported as above, what amendments require to be made in the above report?

Answer—The report is substantially correct.

In connection with the above statements of His Excellency will the Government lay upon the table of this Council statistics for the last 10 years, showing as regards:

(i) Policemen;

(ii) Overseers of Government works;

(iii) Sanitary Inspectors; and

(iv) Revenue Officers,

how many in each of above branches of the Service respectively have:

(a) been dismissed owing to drink;

(b) died of drink?

Answer—The figures are as follows:—

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS.

Died Dismissed of owing to drink.

(i) Policemen 3 10

(ii) Overseers 1 2

(iii) Sanitary Inspectors 2 1

(iv) Revenue Officers 0 1

His Excellency the Governor welcomes this opportunity to make clear the exact meaning of his statements at the opening of the Reservoir, statements which are, he admits, somewhat obscurely worded. His meaning was that the particular cause of dismissal, loss of health, and death is drink. It was not his intention to imply that one man out of every two who joined the Service fails to reach his pension owing to drink.

During the last ten years the percentages work out as follows:—

Dismissed or died owing to drink 16 1/2

Otherwise dismissed, invalided, or died 20

Overseers Per cent.

Dismissed or died owing to drink 6 1/2

Otherwise dismissed, invalided, or died 41 1/2

The 2nd figure is untrustworthy as the return is incomplete.

Sanitary Department Per cent.

Dismissed or died owing to drink 9

Otherwise dismissed, invalided, or died 30

Revenue Department Per cent.

Dismissed or died owing to drink 9

Otherwise dismissed, invalided, or died 30

In the case of this Department, the service is so new that the data are insufficient to give any percentage result of value.

These percentages, as regards deaths and dismissals from drink, include only cases in which drink is directly known to be the cause. Drink is undoubtedly a contributory cause in other cases of dismissal, invaliding and death.

This is borne out by the figures for the Police, where the percentage of casualties from drink is shown as considerably higher than in the other Departments. In the Police Department the character rolls have always been very strictly kept, which has, His Excellency regrets to say, not been the case elsewhere, with the result that conclusive evidence is forthcoming in the one case, while definite proof is lacking in the other. His Excellency has issued instructions that character rolls, modelled on those of the Police, are in future to be kept in all Departments, and that monthly returns of officers who have committed themselves through drink, comprising all ranks of the Department, be furnished to him. His Excellency is glad to be able to add that the figures for the last decade show a marked improvement on the figures for previous years; and that the improvement seems to be progressive.

QUESTIONS BY HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked the following questions:—

1.—Will the Government state what was the strength of the Fire Brigade in pre-war days?

2.—What is the present strength of the regular Fire Brigade?

The Colonial Secretary gave the following replies:—

Rank Regular Staff only.

Europeans 1914 1918

Superintendent 1 1

Deputy Superintendent 1 1

Assistant Superintendents 2 2

Engineer 1 1

Engineer and Station Officer 1 1

Engine Drivers 5 3

Assistant Engine Drivers 8 3

Firemen 23 27

Firemen and Engine Drivers 2 1

Total 46 43

Chinese 1914 1918

Engine Drivers 2 2

Firemen 1 1

Blacksmith 1 1

Carpenter 1 1

Sailmaker 1 1

Stokers 5 5

Firemen 23 27

Engine 1 1

Engine Drivers 2 2

Coxswains 2 2

Stokers 3 3

Seamans 4 4

Total 51 51

Motor Driver.

How many of them are employed on police patrol and other duties?

Answer—Regular Staff only. Of the Europeans all except the Assistant Engineer and Station Officer are employed in Police or other duties. The Chinese are employed in Fire Brigade duties only.

In what part of the Colony are they stationed and at what hours are they engaged upon these duties, especially during the night?

Answer—European Regular Fire Brigade and other Police duties.

Rank and name Station Duty.

Supt. C. McL.

Messr. Central Office.

Asst. Supt. C. Harbour

W. Beckwith Office Office.

Engineers 23

McDonald, S. E. McL.

Deputy Supt. P.	Central Office.
Asst. Supt. J.	
H. Kerr	
Foreman G. M.	Detective Staff.
Cockle	
Foreman W.	6 a.m. to 12 noon
Pitt	
Foreman J.	Detective Staff.
Shannon	
Foreman W.	Pass Office.
Le. Cavalier	
Foreman W.	Various hours Day.
Blackman	
Foreman W.	12 noon to 6 p.m.
Sutton	
Foreman O.	12 m.n. to 6 a.m.
Aitken	
Foreman W.	Detective Staff.
Shannon	
Foreman H. L.	6 a.m. to 12 noon.
Kirby	
Foreman W. E.	Detective Staff.
Hollands	
Foreman F.	12 noon to 6 p.m.
Cullford	
Foreman A. F.	6 a.m. to 12 noon.
Purden	
Foreman A.	Detective Staff.
Mason	
Station Officer	No. 5. Fire duties.
W. Lane	
Engine Driver	12 m.n. to 6 a.m.
A. Marks	
Engine Driver	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
M. J. Peet	
Engine Driver	Detective Staff.
Field	
Fireman A. L.	12 noon to 6 p.m.
Stout	
Fireman A.	Pass Office.
Taylor	
Fireman R.	12 m.n. to 6 a.m.
McFall	
Fireman A.	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Floyd	
Fireman W. R.	4 p.m. to 12 m.n.
McWalter	
Asst. E. Driver	12 m.n. to 8 a.m.
W. Cotton	
Asst. E. Driver	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
E. Pain	
Fireman R. H.	4 p.m. to 12 m.n.
Moore	
Fireman J.	12 m.n. to 8 a.m.
J. Loughnan	
Fireman M.	8 hours day and 3 hours after m.n.
Kenneally	
Engine Driver	6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on alternate days.
P. Grant	
Yammati	
Fireman T.	Detective Staff.
Murphy	
Fireman J.	6 a.m. to 8 a.m. on alternate days.
McTulloch	
Fireman P.	8 hours day and 3 hours after m.n.
Lannon	
Engine Driver	Water Police in Hospital.
E. Bond	
Asst. E. Driver	Detective Staff.
W. Pincoff	
Fireman A.	Bay View in Charge.
Grimmett	
Fireman G.	Aberdeen in Charge.
Willis	
Fireman J.	Shaukiwan 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on alternate days.
Moss	
Fireman P.	Hung Hom Various hours.
Murphy	(2 hours day and 4 hours night).

Total—43 Europeans.

Note.—1 Fireman and Engine Driver (float) killed. Fireman killed. 1 Fireman transferred to Kowloon City on promotion. Vacancies not yet filled.

5.—How many regular firemen now reside in No. 5 Police Station (Central Fire Station) and the Central Police Station?

Answer—8 Europeans and 26 Chinese at No. 5 and 13 Europeans at Central Police Station.

6.—Does the Government consider the "Volunteer" Brigade necessary and of practical value?

Answer—Yes.

7.—If so, will the Government arrange for the exemption of all "Volunteer" fire-brigade men—whether in "Defence Corps" or "Police Reserve," from all Military or Police duties, except the annual military course?

Answer—The Defence Corps members, who are active members, i.e., those that turn out at first call, have been exempted from guard duty, drills after night fires, and a proportion of camp duty. The members of the Police Reserve, who are also fire brigade volunteers, are not on the active list and have not asked to be excused Police duties.

8.—In the event of a fire in an outlying district, such as Shaukiwan, what steps are taken to protect the central districts in case of further call?

Answer—Hand-drawn appliances are ready at the stations for the use of the men who are left in Central and elsewhere. Those firemen (except Engine Drivers) who are on actual Police duty are reserved for a second call; also those members of the volunteer Fire Brigade who do not turn out at a first call.

9.—Is it not a fact that the Brigade is seriously understaffed and hopelessly handicapped through lack of sufficient gear to deal successfully with a fire in such a building as the Hongkong Hotel or one of the European office buildings in Chater Road or other high buildings?

Answer—The Brigade cannot be considered as seriously understaffed and hopelessly handicapped through lack of sufficient gear. It has dealt with two fires at the Hongkong Hotel building with some success. The equipment, in addition to the hydrants which have an initial pressure of about 100 lbs. to the square inch, is capable of discharging 5,550 gallons of water a minute on a fire in one of the large buildings referred to. A fire in a large high building would not be fought from the ground alone. The hoses would be taken into the interior of the building, and on to the roofs or verandahs of the building or of adjoining buildings and up the extension ladders.

The inside of the building affords the best line of attack. Hence it is very desirable that large high buildings should be provided with fire hydrants and the necessary gear on each floor with fire staircases to the upper floors.

The necessity of giving an immediate call to the Fire Brigade is of supreme importance.

10.—What is the utmost extension of the existing ladder escapes and to what height will they reach when fully extended?

Answer.—No. 1 Motor ladder 55 feet 6 inches, No. 2 Motor ladder 35 feet 3 inches. They will reach about 50 feet and 32 feet respectively.

11.—Is it not a fact that in the fire in Watson's godown and laboratory the escapes were quite inadequate to reach the top story?

Answer.—None of the escapes could reach to the top floor. Under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, Section 149, any building with a floor over 40 feet from the ground must be provided with an efficient fire escape.

12.—Is it not a fact that the Central Fire Station still relies on the primitive custom of giving an alarm by a handbell, instead of by the electric alarm as is installed in other large towns? If the latter were installed would it not lead to a quicker turnout?

Answer.—A hand bell is used. It is heard well over a building of several floors and rooms and is efficient. If electric alarms were installed it is doubtful if there would be any actual saving in time of turnout, as the hand bell is heard immediately over the whole building.

1.—Will the Government state how many members of the European Regular Police Force have been allowed to go home since the outbreak of War in order to join the Army, and whether any of their names were submitted to the Military Service Commission?

Answer.—Assistant Superintendent, 1 Probationer, 1 Lance-Sergeant, 50 Constables. Total 61. None of the names were submitted to the Military Service Commission, for the reasons explained in the Governor's remarks in this Council on the 22nd of February, 1917, on the subject of the appointment of the Military Service Commission. Arrangements had been made for sending the men before the Commission was appointed. But a full list of the names and rank of the 62 Lance-Sergeants and men sent from the Colony was communicated to the Commission at the time the remarks referred to were made. No exception was taken by the Commissioners to the numbers sent. On the contrary, before the Civil Service was withdrawn from the purview of the Commission it was suggested to the Governor by one member at least of the Commission that possibly more Police might be spared. In addition to these 61 Sergeants, 1 Lance-Sergeant and 5 Constables on leave in England are allowed to join the Armies in England.

2.—How do the numbers of such European Regular Police Force now on duty in the Colony compare with the numbers on duty here on the 4th of August, 1914?

Answer.—Including all ranks the number on duty on August 4th, 1914, was 160. The corresponding number on duty on February 4th, 1918, was 102.

3.—How many members of the European Police Force were allowed to leave the Colony during the year 1917?

Answer.—Including Mr. Burlingham, an Assistant Superintendent, the answer is twenty.

4.—Is it not the fact that in the year 1916 as compared with the year 1915 there was an increase of Burglaries and Larcenies amounting to 362 in number and that such increase was to a considerable extent due to the very large influx of undesirable into the Colony owing to disturbances in the neighbouring Chinese Provinces?

Answer.—The answer is in the affirmative.

5.—Has such influx of undesirable into the Colony continued during the year 1917, and if so, to what extent?

Answer.—As long as the condition of the neighbouring Chinese provinces is disturbed there is danger of undesirable coming into Hongkong. For the year 1917 there is a decrease in the crimes, mentioned in question 4, of 70 compared with the year 1916. The situation would appear, therefore, to be in hand.

6.—What steps are taken to examine boats, launches, and trains arriving in the Colony, for diseased and undesirable persons, and what measures are adopted to prevent their landing?

Answer.—For certain diseases quarantine regulations are in force. Police are employed meeting steamers and launches and at Kowloon Railway Station. Revenue Officers also examine passengers from river boats and launches and also examine the baggage of persons landing from sampans, etc., under the power conferred by Ordinance No. 2 of 1917, see Schedule. It is only in case of real and easily discerned sickness that Police take any steps, and the Police can also take action in the case where the person is known to be a really bad character or a returned banished.

7.—In view of the serious depletion of the European Regular Police Force, will the Government take such immediate steps as may be possible during the War to increase the "Force"?

Answer.—For the land Police it is not possible, during the war, to recruit suitable men from the United Kingdom and none are obtainable locally. For the water Police five men have recently been taken on from the Royal Navy. It must be borne in mind that the Police Reserve was constituted for the special object of replacing Police recruited for the war. Without the valuable help of the Reserve so many European Police would not have been allowed to go to the front. The 62 Reservists parade nightly for duty in Victoria, Kowloon and the Harbour, taking, *inter alia*, directly the places of 13 European Police. It has also to be remembered that many Indian Police Sergeants and Acting Sergeants have taken the place of European Police.

8.—Of what date and pattern are the revolvers supplied to the Regular Police Force, and are they not inferior to those used by the Naval and Police?

Answer.—Webley Royal Irish Constabulary Revolvers, Webley Automatic Pistols and some 38 bore U.S. Revolvers. All these patterns are still manufactured and are more suitable than those used by the Naval Police, which are too heavy and cumbersome for ordinary Police work.

9.—What revolvers are issued to the Reserve Police Force and have they received any instruction and practice in the use of them?

Answer.—Webley Royal Irish Constabulary, U.S. Revolver Co. 32, Smith and Wesson, 38, and other makes. The Police Reserve have not received any instruction and practice in their use, but arrangements are being now made for such practice.

10.—Are the Regular Police given practice in revolver shooting?

Answer.—Yes, but it has been discontinued recently on account of difficulty in obtaining ammunition.

11.—Has the Government sufficient truncheons at the various stations to arm all the "Reserve Police Force" in case of need?

Answer.—There are truncheons set apart for all those going on patrol duties and 150 spare in store, which is sufficient in case of riot, as the majority of the Force are expected to parade with rifles in case of emergency. An issue of truncheons, one for each man, is now on order.

12.—What are the individual amounts of the pensions which the widows and dependents of those murdered in the late "Gresson Street Raid" are entitled to receive from the Government?

Answer.—Widow of Insp. O'Sullivan, £61. 8s. 0d. Widow of Sergt. Clarke, £27. 10s. 5d.

13.—Will the Government consider the advisability of immediately making a substantial money grant to supplement various local funds being raised to assist them?

Answer.—The Government has addressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of an increase in the pensions. It is not prepared to make a money grant.

MALAY STATES EXTRADITION ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to repeal the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

(1) The Objects and Reasons "state:—

"The Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903, Ordinance No. 4 of 1903, provided for the surrender of fugitive criminals from any of the Malay States, the term Malay States being defined as meaning any one of the following states, *i.e.*, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, and Perlis. This special provision was necessary because the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, 41 and 45 Vic. c. 69, applied only to fugitive offenders from places within His Majesty's Dominions, and did not apply to fugitive offenders from 'Protected States'."

(2) The Fugitive Offenders "Protected States Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 39, gave His Majesty power to apply the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, to fugitive offenders by means of an Order in Council. An Order in Council made under this Act was published in the *London Gazette* of the 27th October, 1916, by which the Act in question was made to apply to the States named in the Schedule to the Order. The States named were the Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah and Perlis, Kelantan, Brunei and North Borneo. The Order was intitled the Straits Settlements and Protected States Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1916. This Order in Council was published in the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 15th December, 1916.

(3) The Order provided that it should come into force on such day as might be notified in the *London Gazette*. A notification was accordingly published in the *London Gazette* of the 23rd January, 1917, bringing the Order into force on the 1st February, 1917. This notification was reprinted in the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 27th April, 1917.

(4) The result of the above Order in Council and notification was that the Hongkong Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903, became unnecessary except as regards the State of Trengganu. Accordingly the Malay States Extradition Amendment Ordinance, 1917, Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, was passed to repeal the former Ordinance except in so far as it applied to Trengganu. The Order in Council and notification also rendered unnecessary the Hongkong Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903, Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, which was accordingly repealed by the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1917, Ordinance No. 16 of 1917.

(5) On the 13th June, 1917, a further Order was made by which the States of Sarawak and Trengganu were added to the Schedule of the Straits Settlements and Protected States Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1916. This later Order in Council was intitled the Straits Settlements and Protected States Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1917. It was published in the *London Gazette* of the 15th June, 1917, and was reprinted in the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 3rd August, 1917. A notification bringing it into operation on the 1st July, 1917, was published in the *London Gazette* of the 28th June, 1917, and this notification was reprinted in the *Hongkong Gazette* of the 31st December, 1917. The result of this second Order in Council and notification is that the Hongkong Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903, is now rendered wholly unnecessary, and this Bill therefore proposes to repeal it *in toto*.

INDECENT EXHIBITIONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to prohibit exhibitions, publications, and advertisements of an indecent, obscene, revolting or offensive nature."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

(1) The Objects and Reasons "state:—

"To suppress indecent and objectionable exhibitions, publications, and advertisements."

(2) Many such advertisements appear in the Chinese press and this evil appears to be growing. Attention has been drawn to this by members of the Chinese community. Such advertisements have recently been practically suppressed at Shanghai. Similarly objectionable advertisements are also shown on walls and in other public places."

(3) Objectionable exhibitions of human and other freaks are also publicly shown for gain from time to time. This practice is also undesirable.

(4) It is true that it has been laid down that what outrages public decency and is injurious to public morals is a misdemeanour at common law (see the authorities quoted in Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, 12th Edition, at p. 701). Thus it has been held that keeping a booth for the purpose of showing an indecent exhibition which the public were invited to enter on payment (*R. v. Saunders*, 1 Q.B. 15), and the exhibition by a herald of a picture of a man naked to his waist and covered with sores (*R. v. Grey*, 4 F. and F. 73), have been held to be indictable offences. It is, however, doubtful whether the common law misdemeanour would cover the case of some objectionable medical advertisements, and this may have been one reason for the passing of the Indecent Advertisement Act, 1899, 62 and 63 Vict. c. 18. As it is advisable to legislate for the particular case of medical advertisements it has been thought convenient to deal at the same time with indecent publications and exhibitions generally.

The Council then adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY SURVEY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars in aid of the vote: Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Survey.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is required for the payment of the salary of an engineer employed on special service up to March 31st, when his services will be terminated.

The vote was agreed to.

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars in aid of the vote: Charitable Services, Charitable Allowance to Mr. Shin Lok-shang, son of Sin Yan-wai, late of the Education Department.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Sin Yan-wai was a valuable public servant. His son, Mr. Shin Lok-shang, was awarded a scholarship, but, owing to strained circumstances, was unable to take it up. The Government has, therefore, agreed to grant him \$300 a year for four years subject to good behaviour and satisfactory progress. He has entered into a bond to join the Government Service for a period of five years.

The vote was agreed to.

RAILWAY YARD AND WORKSHOPS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred and eight dollars in aid of the following votes:—

Kowloon-Canton Railway, Other Charges, Uniforms for Drivers, Firemen, Pointsmen, and Watchmen, £223.60

Special Expenditure, Arrangements for safeguarding the Loco Yard and Workshops, £79.40

Total, £303.00

The vote was agreed to.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred and ten dollars in aid of the vote: Miscellaneous Services, Rent of underground telegraph lines between Observatory, Post Office, and Cable Office.

The CHAIRMAN—This represents a 2/6 dollar £21 a year, the amount of the tender for renting three private wires—namely, from the Observatory to the General Post Office, from the Observatory to the Cable Office and from the General Post Office to the Cable Office. It was found that the overhead wires were constantly interrupted.

The vote was agreed to.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote: Imports and Exports Department, Secret Service.

The CHAIRMAN—This is for rewards other than those for opium.

The vote was agreed to.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the vote: Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure, Installation for receiving Time Signals by Wireless Telegraphy.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is a re-vote, as it was found impossible to complete the wireless installation at the Observatory last year, as the material ordered for the fittings, in May last did not arrive until January 15th.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON ROADS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote: Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Communications, (20) Improvements to Roads and Bridges.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is required in consequence of the temporary road connecting Nathan and Coronation Roads not being completed last year. It is not expected that the estimate will be exceeded.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—When will the road be completed?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—In a few weeks time.

The vote was agreed to.

SEARCHING SHEDS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote: Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, (29) Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN—The committee which was appointed last year in connection with the complaints as to the searching of passengers recommended the construction of searching sheds. The estimates for these were as follows—value of the sheds taken over \$985; cost of extensions, \$13,640; total, \$14,625. The vote is made for \$15,000 to be on the safe side.

The vote was agreed to.

SPORT.

HONGKONG CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. H. W. Ray, the hon. secretary of the Hongkong Chess Club, reports that up to the present the following have

signified their intention of taking part in the forthcoming Hongkong Chess Championship:—Hongkong Chess Club, Lusitano Club, The Army, Hongkong University, Club Hollanders, Saiyungpun Club, and the Hongkong Schools Chess League. The competition is for the championship of the Colony and there are two cups to be competed for—The "Embassy" Cup, presented by the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.; and the "Ming Ching" Cup (for the Chinese competitor taking the highest place) presented by Messrs. N. Lazarus. Any further organisations desirous of being represented are asked to communicate at once with Mr. Ray, 17, Bonham Road.

HOCKEY.

H.K. DEFENCE CORPS v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Defence Corps in their United Services League match against the Navy at Happy Valley this afternoon, bully-off at 4.45 p.m. sharp:—E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Edmonds and C. C. Hickling; F. A. Redmond, E. W. S. Evans and G. H. Percy; J. Salkner, F. E. Joseland, K. Lonsdale (Capt.), P. H. Cobb, H. S. Rouse.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

These teams will meet on the Club ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.

Hongkong C.C.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, M. M. Meas, Lt. Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Marill, N. J. de Rome, F. Sutton, E. R. Thomas, and R. P. Thurnfield.

Civil Service:—Hon. C. Severn, (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, E. W. Bradbury, W. E. Dixon, F. J. Ling, R. C. Witchell, E. W. Hamilton, D. M. Goodall, W. H. Edmonds, C. M. W. Reynolds and P. T. Lambie.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R. ENGINEERS.

Hongkong will be represented by the following in their League match with the R.E. on Saturday at 4.30 p.m. on the Club Ground:—G. Rodger; Irvine and Cave; Rulston, Stewart and McCubbin; Ralston, Pascoe, Gorrard, McTavish and J. Rodger, Reserve, Wood.

KOWLOON F.C. v. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The following team will represent the Kowloon Football Club in a Second Division League match at home versus St. Joseph's College on Saturday, kick-off at 3 p.m.

St. Joseph's:—J. Jennings, W. Hamilton and G. White; A. van Langenberg, A. P. Jones and A. Logan; J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight, P. O'Neill, R. Halsall, and R. Tatam. Reserves: E. Sears and E. Sutton.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. T. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

RACE WEEK DUTIES.

Warning Officers have been ordered to detail Patrolmen as below to report at No. 2 Station at the hours named. Caps with covers will be worn: Monday, February 25th.—No. 2 Company at 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Tuesday, February 26th.—No. 1 Platoon at 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Wednesday, February 27th.—No. 3 Company at 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Saturday, March 2nd.—No. 2 Platoon at 12 noon and 4 p.m.

INSPECTION.

His Excellency the Governor's Inspection will take place on the Polo ground, Causeway Bay, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, March 3rd.

Special tram-cars will leave Queen's Statue Square (opposite H.K. and S. Bank) at 3 p.m. sharp. Men will fall in at Caroline Road, Causeway Bay, at 3.15 p.m.

BOXING.

The sum of £20 has been handed to the War Charities Committee in connection with the last assault-at-Arms.

BILLIARDS.

It is proposed to hold a Billiard Handicap Competition at Headquarters Club at an early date. Intending competitors are requested to send in their names, together with entrance fee of \$1, to Staff Inspector Arull, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

By Order, T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant, February 21st.

CZECHO-SLAV TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

The *Journal Officiel* on December 19th published a decree constituting a Czecho-Slav Army. It was pointed out in the decree that France had always supported the claims of the Czecho-Slavs, and that a considerable number of men of these nationalities had come and fought under the French flag. Further, it was pointed out that bodies of these troops had already been enrolled by Russia and other Allies, who had given an opportunity to those who have escaped oppression in Austria to join their ranks. The Army would be constituted from Czecho-Slavs already serving in the French Army and other members of these nationalities who might volunteer for service. They would be under high French command, but would be controlled by the National Council of Czecho-Slavs established in Paris.

Other Local News will be found on Page 2.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SMART STYLES IN ENGLISH MADE

"OAKMORE"

SHOES

IN BLACK AND BROWN.

AMERICAN MADE

"WALKOVER"

PATENT LEATHER

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO

DRESS PUMPS.



I. & R. MORLEY'S

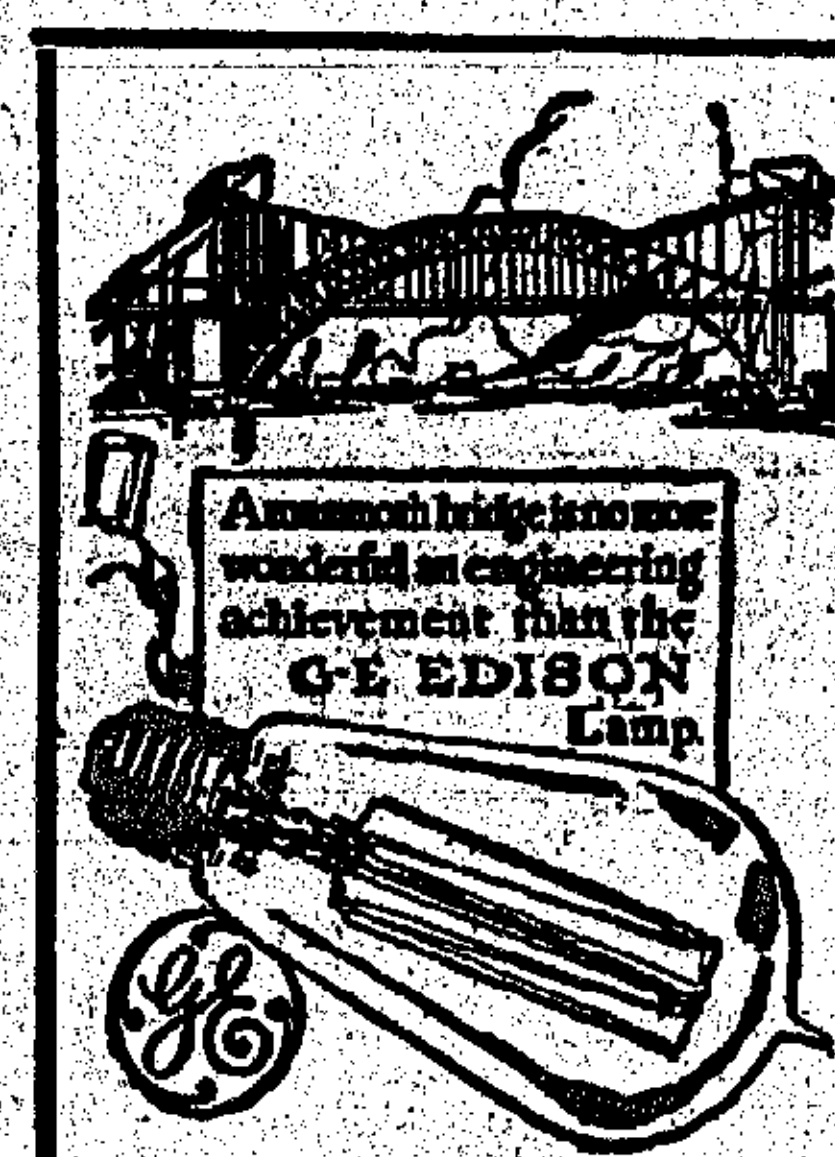
BEST MAKES IN

CASHMERE AND FANCY WOOL

SOCKS

IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY COLOURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



PUT

G. E.

EDISON LAMPS

IN EVERY SOCKET FOR

BETTER

BRIGHTER

LIGHT.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NEW SHOES

FOR

LADIES'

AFTERNOON WEAR.

A RACE WEEK NECESSITY.

STYLISH BOOTS & SHOES

JUST ARRIVED!

CANTON—CMS GIRLS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.

Principal—Mrs. RENDELACK, M.A.

Di. Ed.

School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.

Thorough English and Chinese Education.

Fee moderate.

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place.

Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS

of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE

GUILD, where subscription are received, new

Members are enrolled and all Members are

reluctant to Visitors during their stay

in port.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on **TUESDAY, 5th March, 1918**, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order, **E. A. M. WILLIAMS**, Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1674]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on **WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1918**, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order, **E. A. M. WILLIAMS**, Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918. [1675]

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE, 27, CAINE ROAD.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS February 23rd. Application for admission should be made to the Principal. [1673]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

SCHOOL will RE-SUME WORK on **MONDAY, February 25th**, at 8.15 A.M. Students who wish to enter should call upon the Warden on Saturday Morning, February 23rd, at 9.30 A.M. [1654]

WRITING INKS of every description, manufactured by **NATIONAL CHINA CHEMICAL CO.**, 20, Parkes Road, Tientsin. Correspondence Invited. [1644]

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 9.15 P.M. (punctually).

MR. A. P. STOKES, assisted by Members of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present

"ACID DROPS"

"FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"

"THE REST CURE"

(By Special Request)

Booking MOUTRIES—Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1. Proceeds go (without any deduction) to the funds of the Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War. [1636]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 14th and 15th March, in the CITY HALL. Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 6th March.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, **H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN**, 11, Desconfield Avenue, Hongkong, 20th February, 1918. [1666]

G. 22 R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on **THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1918**, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of "CROWN LAND" at Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a DOWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area (Acres)	Frontage (Feet)	Depth (Feet)	Area (Sqr. Feet)	Area (Sqr. Yards)
1	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
2	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
3	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
4	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
5	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
6	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
7	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
8	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
9	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360
10	0.12	100	100	12,000	1,360

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1918.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),
FEBRUARY, 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, and 28TH MARCH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day, \$3). No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1660]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out by Messrs. LONESTAD & DAVIS, the Secretaries, and with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their female attendants in the stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1661]

NOTICE.

PROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the Jockey Club entitles them to free admission to the enclosure and stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record a y such purchases.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1662]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary on **SATURDAY, the 23rd February.**

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands. Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1918. [1663]

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on **MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11.45 A.M.**
Hongkong, 20th February, 1918. [1664]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on **MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, Race Days.**
By Order, **R. HANCOCK**, Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange. [1665]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a TRAIN, with accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers only, will leave Kowloon at 12 Noon for SUM CHOW calling at TAI WAI and SHING SHUI on 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and also on **SATURDAY, 2nd proximo.**
By Order, **H. P. WINSLOW**, Manager,
Kowloon, 19th February, 1918. [1666]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following nights open to Residents and Diners in the Hotel:

MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY,
TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,
WEDNESDAY, 27th FEBRUARY,
and

SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH.

Table d'Hôte Menus will be served as follows:

GRILL ROOM \$5.50 per head.

DINING ROOM \$2.50 per head.

(The Ordinary Grill Room "à la Carte" Menu will be withdrawn on each of the above evenings.)

The usual bi-weekly Tea Dances WILL NOT BE HELD on the following days:

FRIDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY,
and

TUESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY,

but will be RESUMED on

FRIDAY, 1st MARCH.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.
[1657]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, **TOMORROW (SATURDAY), the 23rd day of February, 1918**, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from **MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918** (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1659]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 5th George's Buildings, No. 4, Connaught Road, on **THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918**, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918**, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1918. [1639]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on **FRIDAY, the 1st March 1918, at 12.15 P.M.**, for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **22nd February to 1st March, 1918**, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART, Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1640]

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON February 1st, IRISH TERRIER BITCH ("Biddy"), brown colour; Licence number 331. Anyone detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted.
G. RAPP, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1918. [1630]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 9 Rooms, Unfurnished.
Apply to—**DENNIS & BOWLEY**. [1653]

TO LET.

NO. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchai, ONE GODOWN.
"LEWKNOR" No. 123, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918.
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [1630]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central. [1600]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES in Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.** [162]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**

Alexandra Buildings. [1623]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—**TONG SENG & Co.**, 15, Queen's Road Central. [1627]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

NOBLE—On February 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. NOBLE, a daughter. [1672]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1918

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

THERE is now no doubt that Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON has relinquished his position as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and, whatever may have been the reasons for such a momentous decision, most people will view it with regret. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that, after Lord KITCHENER, Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON has been the most popular military figure in the public eye. Comparisons are said to be odious, and the comparison of personalities is especially difficult.

The debt of the nation to Lord FRENCH cannot be over-estimated, and full credit must be given to the brilliant work of Sir DOUGLAS HAIG. But there is a romance about the career of the quiet, determined man who is generally supposed always to have had a dislike for social functions, and a passion for military affairs, and romance always appeals to the popular imagination. It was during the gloomy days of November, 1915, that the public drew hope and encouragement from the fact that this soldier from the front had been installed at Whitehall. From time to time tributes have been paid to his sterling qualities. When Lord MINER became a Minister, rather more than a year ago, he said: "The men we look to in these days are men of the stamp of Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON," and he explained that his object was to give such men all the help possible. "We must look to their wisdom, experience, and judgment to show us the right way," he added, "and we must put our shoulders to the wheel and drive the coach as hard as we can on the road they mark out for us."

It seems a very long time ago, although it is really only twenty-seven months, since Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON returned to London to find himself associated with Lord KITCHENER at the War Office. There were all sorts of rumours at the time that Lord KITCHENER did not altogether approve of the arrangement, but there is no doubt that when it was carried into effect, he strove loyally to make the division of labour successful. It has been stated, on excellent authority, since the untimely death of the man who brought into being that wonderful volunteer army of Great Britain, that these two strong and taciturn soldiers, whose duties must have sometimes overlapped, had no serious differences of opinion. It is easy to believe that in the case of men of a jealous temperament friction would have been inevitable. Any personal differences there may have been, however, were sunk in the face of the grave crisis which threatened Great Britain. It is generally believed that Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON was equally as insistent as Lord KITCHENER upon the urgency of throwing every available man into the fighting-line, and both men steadfastly advocated conscription.

It is well known that there have been two opposing views as to the best plan for accomplishing the end which every patriotic Briton is determined to accomplish. One view is that the only way to win the war is to continue hammering at the Germans on the Western front until either the exhausted enemy cry for peace or the Allies break through into Germany. The other view is that just as every chain has its weakest link so the enemy has his weakest spot, and it is the duty of the Allies to find this. Those who maintain that victory will come to the Great Cause on the Western front complain that the great mistake of the past has been the dissipation of energy elsewhere. They say that the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which failed in its objective, was lost in Gallipoli, for the divisions so urgently needed to capture Lille were engaged in a forlorn attempt to reach Constantinople. It is generally believed that Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON held such views, although he was responsible for the gigantic military operations in the campaigns extending from the Yser to the Tigris. On the other hand, the famous Paris speech of Mr. LOYD GEORGE gave rise to the suggestion that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who had previously complained of our vacillating policy in the Balkans, regarded the attempts to break through the Western front as almost hopeless. Subsequent speeches corrected that impression to some extent, but it is obvious that Mr. LOYD GEORGE was largely instrumental in sending reinforcements to Italy. The success which has attended that rapid movement has been its justification. It may be that it is upon some question of general strategy that Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON has resigned. He is still young enough to be active, both in body and mind, as he was born in 1850. Lord KITCHENER was about seven years older than Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON is now when he commenced his Herculean task at the War Office in August, 1914.

It is inevitable, in the fourth year of the greatest war which has ever afflicted the world, that new figures should occupy the leading positions upon the stage. The strain of the terrible responsibility of those charged with the direction of affairs must tell even upon the most iron constitutions. Even if new men come more into the limelight the sagacious counsellors are always available and ready to give to their successors the benefit of their experience. The main work of Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON was the organisation of the great campaigns in Flanders. It was because of his determined efforts, supported by those whom he inspired with his own zeal, that Sir DOUGLAS HAIG has been able to take over such a wide front and assert the ascendancy of the British troops over the most formidable military Power in history. While there is a tinge of regret in our minds that Sir WILLIAM is no longer the chief military adviser in London, there is also a feeling of gratitude to him for the work he has done in the past and of satisfaction that the services of this man, who rose from the ranks to his exalted position by sheer merit, are not to be entirely lost to the nation. The promised explanation of the reasons which led him to give up his onerous duties at a time of such grave anxiety will be awaited with the deepest interest.

It is rather anomalous that, while Hongkong and India permit advertisements of war drawings, etc., to appear in their papers, Shanghai does not—under an Ordinance of 1836! This, of course, only applies to papers registered at the British Consulate, which, however, include practically all. No exception is taken to raffles, premium bonds, etc., as far as can be ascertained, for they are openly advertised. The correspondence in the N.C. Daily News of February 9th and 16th, urging that the "Wheel" be stopped—it is very flourishing now—is interesting in the light of the above. William IV. will probably turn in his grave at the thought of one of his Ordinances hindering the war.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will be held on March 5th, and that of the Association of Exporters and Dealers on the following day.

A lantern lecture on Alaska and the Klondyke, under the auspices of the Services' Entertainment Fund, was given at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on Wednesday night and proved extremely interesting. The lecturer was Mr. W. E. Priestly, of the U.S.A., who showed some excellent slides. A large number of Service men were present, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the proposal of the Rev. T. Robinson. Refreshments were provided for those present.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning at the San Chung Chau Bamboo-ware yard, Portland Street. Owing to the dry weather and the inflammable nature of the material, the whole yard was quickly ablaze and the fire spread to the adjoining bamboo-ware yard. The Fire Brigade, with the assistance of volunteer firemen, got the outbreak under control in an hour. Inspector Fincher and a sanitary squad rendered assistance. The origin of the fire is not known. The yard is insured in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Insurance Company for \$1,000, but the damage is estimated at \$2,000. The damage done to the second yard is estimated at \$50, and is not covered by insurance.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PREMIER GRANTED SICK LEAVE.

PEKING, February 20th.
The Premier has applied for sick leave. A mandate grants the application and appoints the Minister of the Interior to act concurrently as Premier.

THE PLAGUE LOAN.

The second instalment of the Plague Loans has been sanctioned amounting to Ts. 240,000.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with committing an armed robbery on a junk anchored off Salt Fish Lane.

It will be remembered that when the robbery took place an Indian Lance-Sergeant, hearing the alarm which was raised, hurried to the spot and fired two revolver shots.

The Indian Lance-Sergeant deposed that he jumped on to a conservancy junk lying alongside the Praya. It was very dark at the time, but he was able to discern two boats in the distance, one apparently being chased by the other. A few minutes later three men jumped into the water and were attempting to escape by swimming, when he shouted out to them to stop. As they took no notice of his warning, he fired two shots—with the intention of injuring them but of frightening them. A boat, with the complainants in it, came alongside the conservancy junk, and took witness and a Lukong to the scene of the robbery. They were able to effect the arrest of the two prisoners, who were still in the water.

Prisoners denied that they visited the junk to commit a robbery. They were engaged by another Chinese to remove some opium from a junk and they roved to complainant's junk in mistake. An alarm was given and they were falsely charged.

Mr. J. R. Wood committed prisoners for trial at the March Criminal Sessions.

THE WAR.

"I SHALL BE IN PARIS BY APRIL 1ST" SAYS HINDENBURG.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF EASTERN COMMAND BY GENERAL ROBERTSON.

LORD DERBY'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

THREE SUCCESSIVE AIR RAIDS ON LONDON.

TERRIFIC STORM IN SOUTH AFRICA: ENORMOUS CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HINDENBURG'S BOAST.

"I SHALL BE IN PARIS BY APRIL 1ST"

LONDON, February 19th.
 Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says the political and domestic situation in Germany is now creating internal excitement and anxiety, and causing pressure upon the military, who have been forced to endeavour to pacify the people.

The following instance typifies the present situation. General Hindenburg, interviewed recently by a number of newspaper editors, said, in reply to a statement that there would not be any food in Germany next May, "I shall be in Paris by April 1st."

There is no longer any doubt that the enemy attempt to break through may now come at any moment, and while the French will doubtless have to withstand the shock of heavy numbers, a grand attack will be hurled against the British somewhere between Arras and St. Quentin.

Another interesting fact has been revealed, namely, that whereas the new method of enemy attack has the entire confidence of German officers, the men regard it with dismay, declaring that local successes only will be purchased at a frightful cost.

Any way it is manifest that in the forthcoming gamble the German High Command intends to be absolutely reckless as regards wastage.

TURKS AND BULGARS IN BELGIUM.

THIRTY THOUSAND ARRIVE.

AMSTERDAM, February 19th.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* states that, according to Frontier reports, 30,000 Turks and Bulgarians have arrived at Verviers in Belgium.

GENERAL ROBERTSON'S RESIGNATION.

"AN UNQUALIFIED MISFORTUNE."

LONDON, February 20th.

The resignation of General Sir William Robertson is the topic of the day. Mr. Lloyd George's statement is awaited with the greatest interest. General regret is expressed that General Robertson is leaving the General Staff.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "General Robertson cannot easily be spared. The regard and gratitude of the country will follow him in his retirement, but matters had come to such a point that a change in the military organisation had become necessary if the country was to play its part with full effect in the Allied effort. We cannot regard the change other than an unqualified misfortune for our cause."

AN EVENT OF SERIOUS IMPORTANCE.

LATER.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Parliamentary Correspondent says that General Wilson's succession to General Robertson is an event of serious import in the present state of political feeling and may lead to further complications. The probable action of the Government is rather uncertain, owing to the Prime Minister's indisposition. Either to-day or tomorrow he will endeavour to attend the House of Commons to make his statement, and an important debate is inevitable.

The *Times* says the official announcement of the retirement of General Robertson does something to clear the air. It is the first approach to a plain statement about the organisation laid down by the Versailles Council.

The *Times's* Parliamentary Correspondent states that the announcement of the change has caused a sensation in political circles. It may even provoke an acute Parliamentary situation.

The *Daily Mail* says it is to be hoped that General Sir Henry Wilson will put his foot down upon the undue elevation of cavalry officers. The journal adds that it is the British infantryman, including the overseas soldier, who has borne the brunt of the war in the West. It is time to promote men who have shown a capacity in infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft.

WANT OF A MILITARY GENIUS.

The *Daily News* Lobbyist states that the rumours that Lord Derby has resigned are officially denied.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that since the war began the need for a closer Allied co-operation has been an admitted necessity. Mr. Lloyd George has always advocated it, and was once inclined to place the Western Armies under a Generalissimo. Had an Allied military genius arisen this would have been done. It is in the absence of such a genius that the next best plan was the Allied Council, which secured unity on the political side and, as far as possible, on the military. It is understood that the chief advocate of a united command was President Wilson, and this policy, which General Robertson did not accept, was accepted by the Military Representatives of all the other Allied Powers and was supported by General Smuts.

GOVERNMENT READY TO MEET VOTE OF CENSURE.
 LONDON, February 19th.
 Mr. Bonar Law stated that if the opportunity for a vote were desired the Government would be willing to meet the wishes of the House.
 This is interpreted to mean that the Government are ready to meet a vote of censure, but in view of Sir William Robertson's acceptance of the Eastern Command the prevailing opinion in the Lobby is that no serious issue will arise after the Premier's explanation to-morrow.

LONDON, February 19th.
 Mr. Lloyd George's statement on the General Staff changes will be made after the questions on February 19th.

Mr. Asquith is expected to follow. Apparently the House does not wish to move a vote against the Government. The tension on the personal issues is considerably relieved by General Robertson's acceptance of the Eastern Command.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA.
 WASHINGTON, February 19th.

Viscount Ishii has been appointed Japanese Ambassador in succession to Viscount Satō.

VISCOUNT ISHII'S APPOINTMENT.

Viscount Satō.

THREE RAIDS ON LONDON SINCE SATURDAY.

LONDON, February 18th.

German air fleets have made three successive raids on London since Saturday, but all were washed off except a few aeroplanes, which succeeded in penetrating a terrific barrage.

The raiders had a very warm reception. Last night's raiders were heavily engaged by our guns and patrolling aeroplanes.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BOLSHEVIKS' APPEAL TO THE WORKERS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

PETERSBURG, February 19th.

All circles are speculating on the very grave possibilities of the future, owing to the resumption of hostilities with Germany.

The Bolshevik newspapers rely upon the belligerents' proletariats interfering with a view to saving the Russian masses, while the Petrograd Soviet has passed a resolution approving of the Declaration of Brest-Litovsk and inviting the workers of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey to oppose their Imperialistic Governments' contemplated violence upon the peoples of Poland, Lithuania and Courland.

A minority amendment urged organising the proletariat for the forthcoming struggle.

RUSSIAN TROOPS EVACUATE HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, February 19th.

The Russians have completely evacuated Hungary.

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

"SATURNALIA OF MURDER, OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY."

LONDON, February 18th.

Huge batches of messages, which have been held up for over a week at Petrograd, continue to arrive. They reflect the unspeakable chaos owing to the unbridled licence of hordes of Red Guards, besides wholesale robberies and confiscations everywhere, but especially in western Russia. In some cases one village is fighting another over the division of the spoils of the landowners' houses.

A decree empowers the Soviets to confiscate any person's savings which have been acquired without working. Owners of more than three horses, or three oxen or four sheep, or two pigs are heavily taxed.

The Soviets and Peasants' Land Committees get 25 per cent. of the proceeds. The Bolsheviks have outlawed "baronial caste" in Estonia, requesting German intervention.

A decree has been issued disarming bourgeois and arming all the peasant. In Western Russia a perfect saturnalia of murder, outrage and robbery continues. In Petrograd, as a result of the suspension of the divorce proceedings, to have been 38,000 applications for divorce since the revolution.

The *Pravda*, in welcoming the election of Church and State, remarks religion merely constrains the poor to endure exploitation in the hell of heavenly reward. Hence religion will disappear when the people have developed.

The Jewish newspaper *Togblat* has been confiscated for printing advertisements, and is now being run as a Yiddish nationalist Bolshevik paper.

The Cossack Regiments are being sent to Petrograd for the Don, to the workers against General Kaledin. The Bolsheviks deny that General Alexiev has captured Voronezh.

BOLSHEVIKS DESTROY UKRAINE CORN STOCKS.
 AMSTERDAM, February 19th.

The Bolsheviks are destroying the corn stocks of Ukraine.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR ADOPTED.
 PETERSBURG, February 19th.

The Bolshevik Government has adopted the Gregorian Calendar from February 14th.

A CHURCH ROBBED.

Treasures valued at two millions sterling have been stolen from the Patriarchal Sacristy at Moscow, including a gold Church Plate adorned with gems and jewelled Bibles.

WHEAT-GROWING WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, February 18th.

House of Commons, Mr. Brookes asked steps Mr. Walter Long was taking to promote wheat-growing within the Empire.

Mr. Brookes replied that the Dominion Agents were fully alive to all the question.

TRIFLE STORM IN ZULULAND.

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE ENORMOUS.

DURBAN, February 20th.

As a result of a terrific storm a wall of 75 feet high descended on the Vond Black Umfolosi Rivers, and submerged the Umfolosi Village, the centre of the district and the whole of the sugar area. It wrecked the superb bridge.

waters reached the top of a sugar mill, which were employees.

planters are making efforts to reach by means of a boat, but the work of the river is very difficult. The river is a torrent.

railway station, stores, hotel and 100s of Indian native dwellings have swept away.

feared that the loss of Indians and the damage will be enormous.

three hundred Europeans are estimated to have been saved by a boat.

LATER.

Johannesburg Railway Department notified that 300 were drowned at the mill, including the refugees on the platform. Communication with the north coast has been washed away at several places, and telegraph and telephone lines are down.

magistrate at Empagmeni, with a number of Europeans, has gone to the rescue.

there is anxiety at Durban, where there is a number of relatives of those working in Zululand.

The damage everywhere along the coast is enormous. Sixteen inches of rain fell in 24 hours at Umkomas and 10 inches in eight hours at Pinetown.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 21st.

The silver market is quiet.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN BATTALIONS ATTACK CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, February 19th.

A communiqué said: "In Champagne the Germans delivered a new attack in the afternoon on our positions south-west of Sutter du Mesnil."

Our fire prevented the attackers reaching our lines.

In the morning an attack in the same region was made by three German battalions.

The enemy everywhere was expelled, suffering heavy losses.

Aviation activity has continued. We dropped thirteen tons of explosives in the Metz region, causing several fires and explosions.

THE HONGKONG RACES.

TRAINING NOTES.

Yesterday morning there was a very large crowd, including H. E. the Governor, along the rails at Happy Valley, and plenty of interesting gallops were witnessed.

Yida piloted round "Salamanca," "Lucky Sand," "Maybo," and "Merry Sand." Much interest was taken in the performance of the first named "Dragon Sand," and "Domino."

"Salamanca's" mile was easy going, but he finished in first-class style and came to be a pony with a good reserve of strength, creating the impression that, given the occasion, he can do better.

"Domino's" time was only fair, and his finish was poor, but with Johnstone's help he was an entirely different animal on Tuesday.

"Dragon Sand" made a lot of friends with a good three-quarters and a fast mile quarter. "Dainty Sand" also finished splendidly in 30 4/5 seconds.

Among the Bubs, the best performance was a mile and a quarter by "Rocky Sand," the second quarter being especially good. "Rocky Sand," "Snuff," and "Black Cat" must be mentioned among the best of their class. "Yale Sand" looks faster every time he goes out and will win more than one race. He is an out-and-out favourite for the Champions.

A final gallop will be made on Sunday morning, when practically all the best horses will be on, and the jockeys will be here, thus making a good day of it. The day's racing will be a fine one.

"THE HONOURABLE AND GALLANT MEMBER."

IMPRESSIONS OF COLONEL JOHN WARD, M.P.

(Continued.)

The inevitable has happened. It was no more possible for Colonel John Ward to refrain from giving a public address on the Labour Movement than it would be for a confirmed gambler to abstain from a game of chance, or for a local bullion broker to ignore the price of the dollar. When a man has lived and moved and had his being for many years in the midst of a great political movement he cannot suddenly forget the past or abandon his hopes for the future. He may be depressed in that, or in any other way, but he cannot change his subconscious mind. The springs of memory, the mental outlook of more than thirty years, in one direction, the fixed belief in a creed, are all more powerful influences than a change of occupation or a change of climate. It is a generally accepted axiom that "the leopard cannot change his spots."

Many years ago, when Lord Kitchener went out to India as Commander-in-Chief, Lord Rosebery coined a phrase which stuck in the memory of many who heard it. He complained that "they" the Government of the day had sent "Hercules to the Himalayas." Some of the admirers of Colonel Ward in Stoke-on-Trent may have suggested that Hercules has been sent to Hongkong. It puzzled most of us in the Colony; this appointment of an influential Labour Member of Parliament, to a garrison as remote as any in the Empire from the seat of war and the centre of the labour difficulties. But of this we are now certain. Just as Colonel Ward has bluntly told an audience in Hongkong about the labour unions at home, so will he tell the labour unions at home exactly what he thinks about Hongkong.

Any one who strolled into the City Hall and saw Colonel Ward, for the first time, while he was making his speech about the Labour Movement, would have instinctively felt that he possessed what is called "a commanding presence." Those who listened to his speech to the various questions must have recognised the trained debater. The inquiries were all polite and more or less academic, but one realised that the rather burly figure on the platform must have passed through the ordeal of a thousand hecklings from critics who do not polish words. The man who founded the Navy's Union in 1889 did not select a cultured class for his co-workers and inquisitors. When he offered his services to the electors of Stoke-upon-Trent he did not look round for a constituency with a cushioned seat. It was child's play for such a practised verbal fencer to parry the glib strokes from the weapons used in the City Hall, and he seemed to score every time. But to continue the metaphor, he did not restrain his arms. He was willing to receive some hard knocks, but he clearly enjoyed giving them. It was obvious that to such one, the great call in 1914 meant only one answer. There is nothing half-hearted about this representative of the so-called "lower orders." He must have been one of the first to realise that the German menace meant danger to Democracy in Flanders as at Stoke-upon-Trent, or in the House of Commons, or in Hongkong.

The popular conception of a Colonel in the Far East before the war was that of the novelist who wrote about India. He was an imperious, hasty and hot-tempered martinet. This war has killed a good many of the popular ideas of pre-war days. The national ideal has proved stronger than class prejudice. Many men now realise the dangers of the strife between class and class, for all classes form the nation and the nation's welfare is of greater moment than that of any class. In these days, and let us hope in the days after the war, we judge a man by the manner in which he justifies his existence. The class with whom we are impatient are those of whom it may be said "They toil not, neither do they spin." It is the "shirkers" who have suddenly become unpopular under the stress of war, and they have been found in every stratum of Society. All of us have learnt a great deal during the past four years. Not the least among the surprises has been the generous and spontaneous recognition by the leaders of the labour party of the real nobility of the old-fashioned aristocracy of Great Britain. Mr. Will Crooks's speeches on the subject are a tonic for the pessimist. The soldiers in Flanders know that the casualty lists of some of the regiments of the Guards specially are like a list of names copied out of Debrecht. But the heroes have also included the ex-wealthy and some of Mr. Holmes's friends of the Police Court. All sections of the community have supplied the best of Britain, the man who sees his duty and conscientiously works to accomplish it. Perhaps there will some day be only mutual suspicion between two classes—those who work and those who shirk.

Whatever we may think of the political views of Colonel John Ward we cannot class him among the shirkers. Obviously, he is a man of definite views, unwilling to compromise between right and wrong. He has done a great deal for the labour movement, and has probably obtained improved conditions of life for thousands of workers. But when his name is forgotten in the world of politics it will be remembered in the annals of the British Army. For he was the Colonel commanding a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment when the "Flanders" was mired, and in that hour of trial, the regiment maintained the glorious tradition established by the British soldiers of the *Barbarians*. If only for that reason Colonel Ward may be sure of a sympathetic audience whenever he speaks in Hongkong. Above all else, what we most admire is his courage. And nobody doubts that Colonel Ward possesses that most admirable characteristic.

COMPANY MEETING.
 HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

The thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. There were present the Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. A. O. Lang, C. S. Gubbay, A. H. Compton, E. V. D. Parr, S. H. Dodwell, A. S. D. Cousland and A. David (Directors), W. Brown (Secretary), G. C. Moxon, W. Logan, P. Tester, A. E. Griffin, P. R. Wolf, D. K. Moss, W. L. Leask, A. Ritchie, S. G. Newall, R. B. Hancock, A. W. Heron, T. W. Robertson, R. Jackson, S. C. Imperial, W. Kew, H. Percy Smith and T. Petrie.

The Chairman said:—The outstanding feature of the year's working is the continued increase from all our sources of revenue, particularly wharf, work and storage, due chiefly to the growing popularity of our wharves and to the very large quantity of export cargo which passed through our hands during the year.

The new wharf which has enabled us to berth the largest steamers visiting the port has proved a good investment, and it is no longer advisable to postpone further the erection of the large godown on the ground we filled in when we took over the Police Basin. We have, therefore, entered into a contract for a three-storied reinforced concrete godown and work has just been commenced. The cost at present-day prices, will, of course, be high, but we trust the earnings will justify the expenditure. At present we have to hire several godowns at a cost of £750 per month. The storage capacity of the new godown will be about 20,000 tons of cargo, and it will enable us to handle cargo discharged at our new wharf cheaply and expeditiously.

As soon as prices permit and materials are available, considerable expenditure will be necessary in replacing some of our older lighters and launches, and also in repairing our wharves. Last year we were fortunate in that, having long contracts for coal and stores, the soaring prices of these commodities did not affect us so much as might have been expected. We have endeavoured to keep down the prices of our new contracts, but the enormous increase in all working expenses necessitates a careful consideration of our present tariff, and it may be necessary to adjust some of our rates, which have for many years remained stationary.

You will notice that the Profit and Loss Account has been debited with \$5,000—our contribution to War Charities. I feel sure this will meet with your approval.

As regards the immediate future, with the restricted number of steamers available for the ordinary trade of this port we cannot expect our business to run smoothly on normal lines, and we must be prepared to put up with a fluctuating revenue while the war lasts. We have, however, a very valuable property standing in our books at a reasonable cost, which is admirably situated for the business of the Company and generally speaking, we are well equipped to handle a large amount of cargo, our financial position is a very sound one, and I think we may look forward with confidence to what the future may have in store for us.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted on the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ritchie. The appointment of Mr. A. H. Compton as a Director was confirmed, and the retiring Directors—Messrs. C. S. Gubbay and S. H. Dodwell—were re-elected. Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of £500. The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be available on and after the 22nd instant.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE CONCERT.

Those who were privileged to be present last night at the concert given in aid of the Ministering Children's League at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre must have been more than pleased with the bright entertainment provided them. The Theatre was nicely decorated for the occasion. There was a large audience present, including His Excellency the Governor and party. The programme began with a well-equipped piano, duet, *Thaïs*, No. 10 (Liszt), by the Misses V. and R. Young. This was followed by Miss White, the possessor of a sympathetic soprano voice, who sang "The Dawn of Joy" (Mr. Deelman Fuller). In response to an insistent encore Miss White obliged with "Joy and Pleasures." Mr. A. J. J. Brock, who has a rich baritone voice, rendered "A Chorus of the Old Book," and as an encore, "Eloquent Pat." Little Miss Rosalind Young captivated the audience with her violin solo from the "Barber de Seville." The gem of the evening was a one-act comedy entitled, "The Rest Cure." This kept the audience convulsed with laughter. Mr. Stoker played the part of "Mr. Reed," the worried author and patient, and Mr. Fair Cat, and Miss Logan as the matron or "Dank Cat," filled their respective roles admirably. Miss Hastings made a winsome Mrs. Reed, the Author's wife, while Mrs. Davidson, as a servant maid, acted to perfection. Mr. V. Findlay, Smith delighted the audience with his song, and Mr. Hannibal amused them with a humorous selection. Professor Gonzalez, whose ability as a musician is well known, contributed a violin solo. Miss G. Brock was loudly applauded for her song "Somewhere a Voice is Calling." The duet "Watchman, What is the Night," sung by Messrs. W. H. Cayney and A. J. J. Brock, was much appreciated. Miss F. Rodney played the hornpipe.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Gams, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE* is always appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, *LEA & PERRINS'* is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired,
of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.2,
wishes to draw the attention of the public in
China and the Straits to the desirability of
taking advantage of the present high level
of exchange by effecting, under his advice,
single premium Insurance Policies.

The advantages may be briefly summarised
as under:—

1. The present level of exchange has the effect of approximately doubling any money sent home.
2. Large Insurance protection is immediately obtained, combined with absolute security of capital, and an excellent return at maturity.
3. Since Insurance Companies are the largest investors in all War Loans, any money thus sent home helps the Old Country in its hour of need.

Copy of conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice is given can be obtained from the **MANAGER OF THIS PAPER.**

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED

CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Feeder Eating, Delicate Flavour
TRY THEM.

JUST RECEIVED
LOOSE LEAF
PHILATELIC
ALBUMS
(with Stops)

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
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IMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from, whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
TAKED FOR
Sole Importers
Sole Agents
Sole Distributors
CURE FOR ASTHMA

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL
Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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Sole Importers
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Sole Importers
Sole Agents
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THE GRESSON STREET D.

The total of the Fund raised for the purposes of the Police for the dependents of those members of the Police Force who lost their lives in the recent Gresson Street affray 1877 made up as follows. This total of include a sum also raised by the Police Force:—

HONGKONG CLUB LIST.

T. F. Hough	1
Eldon Potter	1
The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	1
The Hon. Mr. David Landale	1
Nestle's Milk Co.	1
The Hon. Mr. Robert Shawan	1
F. C. Jenkin	1
W. Adamson	1
D. W. Trautman	1
G. M. Young	1
H. Humphreys	1
Andrew Forbes	1
P. C. Poite	1
T. E. Pearce	1
W. A. Dowley	1
H. Hancock	1
M. P. Beattie	1
D. H. Cameron	1
His Honour Sir Wm. Rees Davies	1

Charles Bewick

J. Douglas

Evan Ormiston

C. Montague Ede

M. Sassoon, E.H. and R.A.G.

C. Humphreys

T. de Journal

Charles Forsyth

N. J. Stabb

G. T. Eulkins

V. Andel

A. S. D. Couland

H. R. L. Dowbiggin

George Hastings

F. C. Butcher

F. Maitland

Mrs. Maitland

W. Nicholson

W. Butterfield

F. Forsyth

A. R. Lowe

W. D. Kraft

E. C. Downing

E. A. M. Williams

H. Sutherland

H. Nibbet

T. Arthur

R. M. Dyer

C. Thorne

Sir C. Paul Chater

L. N. Lefe

W. L. Leask

C. Champlin

A. H. Harris

H. F. Campbell

P. Tester and Archbutt

T. Wilson

S. G. Newall

D. E. Donnelly

N. L. Watson

D. Macdonald

Bulmer Johnson

A. Denison

Richard Hancock

R. Kennedy

E. Carpinell

A. G. Hewlett

R. G. Herbert

R. M. Austin

T. Dallin

R. E. O. Bird

M. M. Mason

H. E. Goldsmith

F. E. Rosser

A. H. Crow

A. D. Galloway

D. E. Clark

L. C. Robinson

J. C. Buxter

G. Dumbarton

W. S. Brown

J. Macdonald

P. McIntosh

Paul Hodgson

W. H. Burton

L. Ramsay

W. J. Pringle

C. M. Molne

J. H. Underwood

G. M. Lakin

A. E. Cherry

J. Hooper

F. A. Wells

F. W. James

F. W. S. Evans

S. H. Dutton

G. M. Harston

P. Douglas Wilson

H. C. Sandford

W. J. de Rome

W. J. Dwyer

A. E. Crapnell

J. M. Sherry

W. D. Kraft

A. Ritchie

A. Ritchie

T. H. King

R. Henderson

E. L. Sim

J. M. Gordon

J. H. Gordon

R. W. Mansfield

C. E. H. Beavis

A. Dyer Ball

F. Syme Thomson

C. S. Gubbay

A. S. Gubbay

E. A. Redmond

K. B. Reid

The Hon. Mr. E. D. Wolfe

A. E. Barlow

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp

K. C.

C. F. Mason Harley

Stanley Dodwell

Alan Balcas

W. Greig

A. Derby

J. D. Damsy

J. R. Haywood

W. Armstrong

THE HON. MR. H. E. PALLOCK, R.C.

D. G. M. Bernard	100.00
Robert Baker	100.00
C. H. Gale	25.00
A. B. Stewart	10.00
W. L. Pattenden	25.00
W. H. Smith	20.00
J. E. Hamilton	20.00
D. Tompkins	20.00
S. R. Aitken	20.00
H. A. Cartwright	20.00
M. J. D. Stephens	250.00
C. B. Brooke and W. D. Ross	70.00
J. McHutchison	20.00
J. Scott Harston	100.00
N. Sandeman	25.00
W. J. Tatcher	10.00
J. Bantley	10.00
H. C. Resker	10.00
R. J. Rawlinson	10.00
T. C. Nixon	10.00
C. C. Hickling	10.00
A. E. Griffin	50.00
Total	\$9,892.50

POLICE RESERVE HEADQUARTERS CLUB LIST.

Members of the Holland Club	\$1,045.00
Messrs. Botolph Bros.	10.00
Serge-Major Wilks	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Mitchellmore	5.00
O. Ellis	10.00
M. S. Michael	60.00
A. Sympathiser	10.00
J. M. Wong	100.00
Abdul Curcum	50.00
A. W.	5.00
A. M. Soares	200.00
Currimhoy & Co.	100.00
G. P. Lammett	250.00
Societe Charbonnage du Tonkin	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bowley	50.00
A. B. Bryson	200.00
Capt. and Mrs. Lennox	10.00
Wong Siu Woon	20.00
The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.	25.00
H. Udew	10.00
H. F. White	50.00
H. F. Arnold	50.00
G. W. Gess	50.00
Arthur Sousa	10.00
E. J. de Figueiredo	50.00
H. M. H. Nemaze	250.00
R. Kslecar Gibson	10.00
Musketry Inspector Fisher	25.00
C. H. W. Kew	25.00
F. A. Coleman	10.00
Milroy and McIntyre	50.00
N. H. N. Mody	100.00
C. A. Hooper	25.00
J. Fisher	30.00
Mrs. S. H. Joseph	10.00
G. A. Drepper, R.N.	10.00
J. W. Franks	20.00
H. Sieling	50.00
J. Clement	1.00
J. J. Bryan	5.00
Staff Inspector Wildin	15.00
Miss Wildin	15.00
B. B.	35.00
E. L.	5.00
H. Tilman	5.00
Staff Inspector Mackenzie	10.00
B. E. Lindell	10.00
Seamen Bates	7.50
Edward M. Raymond	20.00
A. S. Arcelli	125.00
Mrs. Long	5.00
Rev. H. Copley Moyle	10.00
Capt. and Mrs. Branch	40.00
F. H. Pearson	5.00
M. A. Murray	20.00
F. H. Thomas	30.00
M. Manuk	20.00
M. Gregory	10.00
Anonymous	100.00
Lapser Lander	10.00
and Mrs. Bires	10.00
and Mrs. Whiteway Laidlaw & Co.	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
and Mrs. Hickie	20.00
Total	\$3,558.50

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLICENSED DOGS.

A Chinese was charged with not taking out a licence for his dog.
Defendant said he bought the dog from a friend on the 9th of February, and therefore he had no time to take out a licence.
Mr. J. R. Wood fined him \$5.

GAMBLING.

Ten Chinese were charged with gambling at No. 2, French Street.
Only two defendants, who were alleged to be the keepers of the gambling-house, appeared in person. They were defended by Mr. Leo d'Almada.
The two defendants pleaded guilty to gambling, but denied that they were the keepers of the gambling booth.
Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$250 each. The remaining eight defendants' bail of \$20 each was estreated.

ACCUSER ACCUSED.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing a quilt and a shirt.
Inspector Gordon stated that defendant, who was employed in the same house as complainant, informed the latter that while he was out a man had entered his room and stolen the articles in question. Complainant informed the Police, who searched defendant and found a pawn-ticket on him for the articles.
Defendant said he expected to redeem the articles in a day or two.
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

REFUSING TO HIRE HIS RICHSA.

A Chinese richsa coolie was charged with refusing to hire his richsa at Nathan Road, Kowloon, on Wednesday.
Mr. Mistri, the complainant, said that he and his family went out for a walk, and on reaching the junction of Nathan and Carnarvon Roads, Kowloon, he called defendant, who pretended not to hear. Witness, therefore, went up to him and told him that he wanted to hire his richsa, but defendant refused. Witness then threatened to strike him, whereupon defendant, who was wanted, got up. Mrs. Mistri entered the richsa, but defendant still refused to pull it. Witness then called an Indian Sergeant and gave defendant into custody.
Inspector Gordon said there was no stand opposite the Station Hotel, Kowloon, although it had been published in the *Gazette*, as a licensed stand, but all the richsas were stationed there and it was a sort of recognised stand. No richsa coolie could refuse him.
Defendant said a gentleman in the Station Hotel had engaged his richsa.
Inspector Gordon replied that that was untrue. Defendant had been given an opportunity of pointing out the gentleman, but he refused.
Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10.

YOUTH ROBS HIS BENEFACTOR.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing fifteen bags of cultured pearls, valued at \$2,430.
Inspector Kent said defendant arrived in the Colony from the country about twenty days ago. He went to the shop, situated at 84, Bonham Strand, and inquired for a friend, who had already left the firm's employment. Defendant then asked the proprietor, whether he could give him a place in which to stay, as he was penniless and stranded. Taking pity on the youth, the proprietor gave him permission to sleep in his shop. On Tuesday night, while everybody was asleep, defendant took the keys from the proprietor's pocket, and opening a cupboard, stole fifteen bundles of pearls. When the theft was discovered in the morning, information was given to the Police. Sgt. Wills, who was sent out to make inquiries on Wednesday, went to the Macao steamer's wharf and waited for defendant, who, later, came along unsuspectingly with the stolen pearls in his possession and was arrested just as he was about to go on board the vessel for Macao.
Defendant said he got up in the middle of the night, when he saw a light, and committed the robbery. He was arrested.

Inspector Kent said that there was a tremendous heap of pearls in the cupboard, and defendant had taken as much as he could conveniently carry.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

TWO WOMEN CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, an old Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of four taels of prepared opium.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was arrested while leaving for Canton. The opium was concealed in a tea-pot.

Defendant said she was engaged to carry the opium by a man who promised to pay her.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$300, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

A young Chinese woman was next charged with being in possession of nine taels of opium.

It was stated that defendant was arrested at the Kowloon station, as she was about to take the train for Canton. Her luggage was searched, and the opium was found concealed in a tin cover.

Defendant said the basket did not belong to her; she had taken it by mistake.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$500, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLICENSED DOGS.

A Chinese was charged with not taking out a licence for his dog.
Defendant said he bought the dog from a friend on the 9th of February, and therefore he had no time to take out a licence.
Mr. J. R. Wood fined him \$5.

GAMBLING.

Ten Chinese were charged with gambling at No. 2, French Street.
Only two defendants, who were alleged to be the keepers of the gambling-house, appeared in person. They were defended by Mr. Leo d'Almada.
The two defendants pleaded guilty to gambling, but denied that they were the keepers of the gambling booth.
Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$250 each. The remaining eight defendants' bail of \$20 each was estreated.

ACCUSER ACCUSED.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing a quilt and a shirt.
Inspector Gordon stated that defendant, who was employed in the same house as complainant, informed the latter that while he was out a man had entered his room and stolen the articles in question. Complainant informed the Police, who searched defendant and found a pawn-ticket on him for the articles.
Defendant said he expected to redeem the articles in a day or two.
Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

UNSKILLED LABOUR AFTER THE WAR. NEED FOR COMBINATION AND UNITY.

[BY CHARLES DUNCAN, M.P., SECRETARY OF THE WORKERS' UNION.]

The prospects for the organisation of unskilled labour are brighter, certainly brighter than they were two years ago. In the past there has been much strife and conflict between the various unions which enter for men and women of this class, but this, I am happy to say, is fast disappearing. At the present moment negotiations are already pretty well forward with the object of bringing together into one vast organisation quite a number of the biggest unions of general workers which have joint membership of roughly half-a-million.

Among the rank and file there is a very strenuous desire to see greater co-ordination and greater unity among the several unions. Their officials realise this just as much as do the rank and file, but there are many and serious difficulties in the way which take time to overcome. I feel sure that, unless the end of the war comes more suddenly than we think, this movement for greater unity will have been brought to a successful issue before the war is over, thus enabling the unions to meet the very grave difficulties which will have to be faced when peace comes.

Besides this, it is obvious to anybody who is making a close study of the attitude of the general run of employers, that from their side a different frame of mind and a different spirit are being displayed. The war is responsible for many changes, and one of the greatest of these is the recognition on the part of employers of the necessity for better relations between them and the trade unions in the immediate future, if this country is to continue to keep its position in the markets of the world, if it is to press forward and play an even greater part in supplying the world's wants than it has done in the past.

SECURING THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

There will, of course, be many opportunities after the war for a great development; there will undoubtedly be an intensified competition for that trade, and the nation, which works together in the greatest harmony must eventually succeed in securing the greatest portion of the world's markets.

The Whiteley report, recently issued, seems to me to indicate the lines upon which this might very naturally and very easily be accomplished. All that is necessary is mutual forbearance and mutual goodwill on both sides. Given a recognition of this and there can be no doubt that we shall have a new basis upon which a better understanding can be founded.

It is just possible that such an understanding will lead to a greater organisation both of employers and employed than this country has yet seen. The war has brought thousands of firms under Government control. Much overlapping has been out in the running of these concerns under the Ministry of Munitions. And it seems reasonable to suppose that when trade gets back into its normal channels this overlapping and needless competition which have existed in the past will be no longer repeated, but will be eliminated.

If this is done, I have no doubt that the productive capacity of the country can be augmented to a much greater extent than most people imagine. The Ministry of Munitions has certainly shown how it can be done and is being done to-day. The employers have in this respect been taught a lesson in combination which should indicate to them the possibilities of greater productivity in the future. If this can be accomplished along with a proper understanding with the trade unions, I can foresee a period of great and extended prosperity in front of the commerce and industry of this country.

The object is certainly one worth striving for, and one which will reap many times over any little sacrifices that may have to be made to personal and individual inclinations. Competition may have been a good thing in the past, but that day has gone by. Combination applied to production is to be and will remain one of the biggest factors of the future.

WOMEN WORKERS AND TRADE UNIONS.

Before the war there were roughly about 14,000,000 manual workers in this country, only 4,000,000 of whom had any semblance of organisation in trade unions. There is here a wonderful scope for the trade unions to get busy. It may be, of course, that they have had a hard and difficult task, in face of the opinion of many employers, to build up the trade unions in the past, but with a better understanding and a better appreciation of each others' difficulties, and with greater unity among the unions themselves, there seems little reason to doubt that the trade unions may double, if not treble, their present membership and thus concentrate the mass of the workers into a thoroughly well-organised and thoroughly disciplined body of men and women, who may be able to play a very real part in the productive life of the nation.

The advent of women into the workshops constitutes a vast new problem, and offers a new opportunity to the trade unions. The ability and skill displayed by the women have been acknowledged on all hands. They are doing work to-day which in the past most people believed to be impossible. They have developed a skill and capacity which are beyond all praise. The women have come into the workshops in such tremendous numbers far beyond what anyone could have anticipated and few of the unions, so

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE STRAIN OF WAR. WHAT THE VITAL STATISTICS SHOW.

It is becoming increasingly clear every day that the war has not been waged only at the front. The war has become a truth—a war between nations, there are no longer non-combatants on either side. It is a question really of endurance in the last stages of the struggle, and in the testing time that lies before the moral of the people at home will probably be the final and determining factor as to the issue, says the *Morning Post*. It is not what the inflated rhetoric of the day calls a question of the last farthing and the last man, but of the general determination and endurance of the mass of the population. On this aspect of affairs it is most important to know in so far as that is possible how far the strain is telling on the other side—to gather together any reliable indices as to what conditions are actually prevailing. More vague general statements are of little or no value. What, one wants, if they can be had, are statements that are full and precise, that can be weighed and measured so as to give something like an indication of the difference from the normal and pre-war conditions. Unfortunately, information of this full and precise character is not easily got at. Occasionally, however, some set of facts comes to light which gives something tangible on which to base our estimate of relative loss. One of such sets is the record of deaths from tuberculosis, a disease in which the general conditions as to nourishment contribute materially to the incidence of mortality. There are available returns of deaths from this disease in a very large number of places in Germany, representing something like two-fifths of the population of the Empire. These show an enormous increase in deaths on the numbers recorded in the same places before the war. Here are the numbers of such deaths for the first six months of this year as contrasted with those for the same period in 1913, for the different divisions of the German Empire:

Federal state.	No. of deaths, 1913.	No. of deaths, 1917.	Increase.
Prussia	13,876	24,531	77 p.c.
Bavaria	2,242	3,141	40 p.c.
Saxony	1,754	2,398	65 p.c.
Württemberg	683	930	40 p.c.
Baden	755	1,094	45 p.c.
Hesse	388	573	109 p.c.
Alsace-Lorraine	638	848	44 p.c.
Other States	1,763	2,049	50 p.c.
Total	22,005	37,004	78 p.c.

It will be seen that the increase in the numbers and percentages of deaths from this scourge is marked in every part of the Empire, but that this increase is not by any means so great in the South German States, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, as in Prussia and Saxony. It is a matter of common knowledge that there have been continual bickerings as to the food conditions prevailing in different parts of Germany, and that it is alleged again and again that Bavaria in particular is better off in this respect than the others. Complaints have appeared with great regularity that Bavaria was not bearing her share of the common burden in this respect, and that her refusal to allow foodstuffs to be exported to Prussia was an act of selfishness. Whatever ground there may be for such accusations they are borne out by the figures above quoted. If the numbers of deaths in the towns in question are a fair index of the general conditions prevailing, this current year would give a death-roll of something like two hundred thousand persons from the great white scourge. As far as information that may be relied upon is available, the situation in this respect is much the same in the Dual Monarchy as it is in Germany. That information is practically confined to the three cities Vienna, Prague, and Budapest.

	No. of deaths 1st half of 1913.	No. of deaths 1st half of 1917.	Increase.
Vienna	3,589	7,081	98 p.c.
Prague	1,035	1,783	72 p.c.
Budapest	1,327	2,346	100 p.c.

Thus, in these three cities there was an increase of 84 per cent. in the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the first half of the current year over the number recorded in the same period of 1913. What has been the experience of London in regard to the increase of tuberculosis mortality in the same period? According to the Registrar-General, Weekly Review, the deaths due to this various form of this disease during the first 26 weeks of 1913 numbered 3,993; while in the first half of the present year they numbered 4,569, an increase of 17 per cent. The rise in deaths from tuberculosis was more than four times as great in the German towns as it was in London—in the three Austrian cities it was more than five times as great.

This increase in Germany at least has been mainly in the current year—for although 1915 and 1916 both showed some advance on 1913, it was insignificant as compared with that recorded above. It is therefore no unfair inference to draw, when one concludes that it is one of the results of the prolonged and increasing strain upon the vitality of the German nation as a whole.

As I can see, have been in a position to cope with the work of organising such numbers.

However, the trade unions are making sure and steady progress in this direction. As the girls get seasoned to factory life, and as they associate more and more with the male members of trade unions, they begin to understand the objects of the trade union movement. They begin to realise the value of the efforts that have already been so successfully made on their behalf. They will, I think, be just as keen, just as ready, just as willing to take their part in spreading trade unionism throughout the whole mass of women workers.—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE PILOT FIGHTER. [BY LIEUT. F. J. SLEATH.]

To learn to fly is a fairly simple business nowadays, but to become a service pilot is an altogether different matter. Some machines, like the old Vickers and Bristol "pushers," almost flew themselves, and a novice could handle them with comparative safety. It takes more than a novice, however, to manage the dainty little scout fighters and the big battle-planes of to-day, and a very well-trained pilot indeed is necessary to fight in the Flying Corps have to aim at a hero's life. That may have been sufficient at the beginning of the war. To-day a new type of airman is required—the pilot-fighter, the man who can both fly and fight his machine.

To evolve this type has been the task of the training squadron. Their success is illustrated by the success of the British pilot-fighter at the front. Never has so complicated and scientific a system of education been developed before in so short a time. But the real triumph has been achieved, not in the mere turning out of a large number of pilots of high general attainments, but in the retention and development of the individuality of each pupil by a careful study of his particular needs.

Thus, after passing his flying tests a pupil is not sent haphazard to any squadron or put in charge of any kind of machine. Before he has left the steady training aeroplanes, his instructor has carefully considered for what type of aircraft he is best suited. Aeroplanes are like horses in the respect that some require very delicate handling, while others require a very strong control. The various types of aeroplanes according as they are light, medium, or heavy handed. An airman might be able to fly a big de Havilland with brilliant success, yet the same man might kill himself on a little Sopwith Pup. Moreover, once a pilot has been given his machine he is not suddenly shifted to one of another type. Hence the intimate co-operation of man and machine so evident in our flying service of to-day; a co-ordination which makes the observer wonder sometimes whether the man is part of the machine or the machine part of the man.

The great development in air-fighting during the last two years has forced the pilot-fighter to acquire another attainment in which individuality counts for everything. Not only must he be able to keep the air with his machine; he must be able to "stunt." In aerial combat victory goes to the airman who can manoeuvre most quickly into a shooting position known as a "dead spot," that is to say, a position from which his opponent's guns cannot be brought to bear against him. Similarly, when attacked, that pilot who can extricate himself most quickly from such a position and can turn the tables on his adversary is the victor. It is most likely to be victorious, or, at all events, who will live to fight another day. Quickness in manoeuvring is the *sine qua non* of success in air fighting, and quickness in manoeuvring depends on the ability of the airman to make his machine do tricks.

Thus if a pilot desires to take up a position a short distance to the right, his quickest way of reaching it is to sidestep. To get behind an attacking machine and a single-seater pilot obviously must do this before he can use his gun—he may either loop the loop direct, or side-loop. To deceive a persistent attacker, or to upset the range of anti-aircraft gunners, he must be able to perform some such manoeuvre as the spinning nose dive, which will take him to a safe distance from his enemy, while giving the latter the impression that he has been mortally injured. Such tricks in the Flying Corps vernacular are called "stunts." The pilot who has a particularly large number at his command is a "stunt merchant"—and the greatest stunt merchant is the best pilot-fighter.

Some of the more common of these "stunts" can be taught at the training squadrons, and the instructors are all men who have thought them out themselves or put them into practice over the battle-line. But the "stunt merchant" is born, not made. Everything depends on the individuality of the pupil himself. Each time he sends his machine into some "stunt" manoeuvre for the first time he takes a step into the unknown. Not only must he be able to begin the manoeuvre; he must be able to return to the normal again, or his career comes to a quick and fatal close. It is often a case of a hit or a miss. Yet every day you can see the British boy airman practising "stunts" new and old, sometimes making the observers so sick with apprehension as to the result of the manoeuvre; but always practising and perfecting. For the British scout-pilot has the sporting instinct big within him, and "stunting" is the sportsman's game.

"Stunting," then, is the means by which the pilot gains shooting position against his adversary, but the pilot-fighter must be able to shoot as well as "stunt." Great attention is paid to his machine-gun instruction at the training squadron, and before he leaves it as a full-fledged fighter his marksmanship is subjected to most rigorous testing. Aerial gunnery is a much more complicated business than machine-gunning on land. Both the target and the gun base are in motion at the same time. British inventive genius has evolved a sight which neutralises the speed factor of the flying machine, and by an equally clever device the pupil pilot is able to practice firing against another machine in motion, with the results as clearly registered as though he were pumping lead into an enemy plane. Small balloons and targets on the sea or on waste land are also used to perfect him in shooting.

Courses of instruction in wireless telegraphy, bombing, mapping and target spotting complete his training; and then the pilot joins his squadron. He is now the most deadly fighter on the battle front—a man who talks lovingly of his "bus" as of a favourite horse, who strikes his gun fondly as a sportsman strikes his well-fried fowling piece, and who looks out on the world with the clear gaze of a warrior confident in his strength and unafraid.

THE GUNNERS' PART. PLUCK AND ENDURANCE.

A GREAT RECORD.
[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT HEADQUARTERS.]

I do not know how it is possible to do justice to the work of our guns and gunners in these battles. In describing any attack one never fails to explain how largely success is due to the excellence of our barrage, nor could any attack hope for success without the preliminary work of the artillery, which nowadays is generally so overwhelming. But when the advance actually begins, the splendid behaviour of our infantry inevitably dominates all else. It is the gallantry and steadiness of the infantry that must in the last resort win battles. Without them there is no victory. But the few glorious hours of infantry advance are made possible only by the no less glorious, if less spectacular, weeks of labour by the guns.

That is the great burden which the gunner has to bear—a burden which is increased a hundred-fold by weather such as we are having now. He gets no rest. In periods of what we know as "quiet" the guns thunder unceasingly night and day. I told in a recent dispatch of the strain upon the guns, and how, by the quality of the weapons themselves, by the care and admirable work of the gunners, and by the unceasing labour of the mobile ordnance workshops, they endure much beyond the limit of what in former wars was thought possible. But how is one to measure the strain upon the men?

GETTING THE AMMUNITION UP.

The reader at a distance, perhaps, can imagine guns at work only as he may have seen them on some battleship at practice, or from the solid peaceful embrasures in some coast fortress, or as pictured in old battle pictures standing ranged in orderly rows, on pleasant grass, amid a pastoral landscape, firing at visibly massed ranks of the enemy before them. Try, instead, to visualize these battlefields, with the endless expanse of grey-brown slime and stagnant water across which our batteries are pushed forward with incredible difficulty, and where every round of ammunition to the forward field guns must sometimes be packed on human backs, for no mule or pony can get over the sodden shell-torn ground. There is no shelter for guns or gunners either from weather or enemy fire. A brigade commander is lucky if he has a dug-out for his staff headquarters.

Of rest in its true sense, of changing of clothes, or any comfort, there is none. What sleep is taken must be snatched on a waterproof sheet spread upon the slime. Meals are bolted as they may be amid the all-pervading horror of the mud. Men sit down on an ammunition-box to eat, and fall into stupor as they eat. Officers drop asleep in the act of giving a command to the guns. And it never ends. Rain comes in torrents and icy winds sweep across the waste and grey bitter days give place to more bitter nights, when the sky is adamantine with star shells and rockets and shell bursts, and each day and night is the same with its turmoil and uproar and unending fatigue and mud. And always there are the enemy's shells; though it is the one kindly property of mud that it deadens the explosion of shells and makes their killing power less.

Many of our batteries, as they thrust forward, are necessarily compelled to take positions in the open with no sort of shelter to hide them from enemy observation, any more than there is shelter to protect either men or weapons from enemy fire. The enemy, not being compelled to advance his guns over these swept battlefields, has an immense advantage in these respects. He is in a fairly unspoiled country, and has leisure to make his gun positions, his pits, and dug-outs, with concrete quarters for his men. Several times I have mentioned the *ruses* which he employs to make his guns more difficult to hit, even not seldom at the expense of their efficiency. Our men, with no such *ruses*, no camouflage, or concrete, or shelter, must stick it out in the open and take what comes. And the light-hearted contempt with which they face all danger is a thing so much a matter of course that it is almost an insult to speak of it.

ALMOST SUPERHUMAN.

The real marvel of what our gunners are doing, and have done, is not any measure of the courage which they exhibit in facing danger, superb though that may be, but it lies in the enormous physical and nervous strain to which they are subjected. I can give no figures, of course, nor can I be explicit as to facts, lest something said should help the enemy to inferences as to our gun power and the methods of handling our artillery of one kind or another. It must suffice to say that no guns are moved into the line and withdrawn in the same rotation as the infantry. All the guns have longer spells of work in the line than any infantry, and some incomparably longer than others. The gunners have often to face long spells of work which would, in any circumstances, test human endurance to the uttermost, but in conditions such as those which prevail here now, the things they have to do, the strain they stand, the spirit and cheerfulness with which they carry on, are almost superhuman.

The tale of what our gunners have faced and done can never be told or understood; but if only a tithe of it could be made plain, England would be as proud of it as of anything in all her history.

The most deadly fighter on the battle front—a man who talks lovingly of his "bus" as of a favourite horse, who strikes his gun fondly as a sportsman strikes his well-fried fowling piece, and who looks out on the world with the clear gaze of a warrior confident in his strength and unafraid.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	Neon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at six and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage, Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1. IYO MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 2nd March 11 A.M. 2. KITANO MARU ... 18,000 tons ... THURS. 7th " 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1. NIKKO MARU ... 8,000 tons ... SAT. 16th " 11 A.M. 2. AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons ... SAT. 20th " 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	1. YETOROFU MARU ... 8,000 tons ... SAT. 23rd Feb. 6th March. 2. PENANG MARU ... 8,000 tons ... WED. 6th March.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURV, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		For dates of sailing, apply at the Company's Office.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

1. Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. 2. Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings From Hongkong:

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 18th March, 11 A.M.
2. KASHIMA MARU ... SAT. 23rd March, 11 A.M.
3. Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
2nd Floor, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERISA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 6th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perisa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIQUA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar. at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE.—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Feb. at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 746.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BUTLER, Freight and Passage Agent, Queen's Building, 1st Floor, 5th Floor.

